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 will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest. This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this distressing incurable malady.
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It is particularly recommended for
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 SUNBURN, WINDBURN, COLD SORES.
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 THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND MUSCLES.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-jockey to go to The Front.
 Bernard Dillon, the ex-jockey, was bound over at the Old Bailey on the charge of having wounded a waiter at the Cafe Royal. It was stated that the military authorities desire Dillon's return to a machine gun corps, so as to be available for a draft overseas. The judge said he was glad to hear that Dillon was going to a place where violence was permitted.

Objector's Suicide.
 An inquiry was held at Kilburn into the death of Guy Edwin Todd, a conscientious objector, and member of a non-combatant corps, who had served a term of imprisonment at Lewes for refusing to obey orders. Todd was found dead on Monday last with a bullet wound in the head. It was stated that his health had broken down, and he had been sent home the previous Saturday. A verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned.

Scene in a London Church.
 A scene took place in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, during the dedication of a war memorial by the Bishop of Willesden. The Bishop had just declared that the shrine would remain for centuries, when a voice cried: "Perhaps!" and someone shouted: "Read the Second Commandment!" A struggle ensued between the police and the interrupters, and two or three men were led off towards the Old Bailey.

Exchanges of Prisoners.
 The Government have for a long time made every effort to arrive at an agreement with the Turkish Government for the exchange of invalid prisoners. The Turkish Government are willing to send delegates to Switzerland to discuss the whole question with the British representatives. There is a great preponderance of Turkish prisoners in British hands, their numbers being at present probably 45,000, as against about 8,000 British and Indians in Turkish hands.

Ten Shops and the War.
 Mr. George Harvey, chairman, moving the adoption of the report at the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Aerated Bread Co., yesterday, said the year's trading resulted in a loss of \$14,883. The adverse conditions, he said, were entirely due to the war, the cost of food to the company, as well as the management expenses having enormously increased, and the directors not having found it possible to pass on the whole of these extra costs and charges to customers.

Bloodhounds Long Search.
 An inquest was held at Chobham, Surrey, upon Harold van der Gucht, solicitor and magistrate's clerk of Wokingham who had been missing from a local nursing home for nine weeks and whose remains were found in some bushes near the institution. A bloodstained razor was lying beside the body. During the search for the deceased, bloodhounds had been taken three times near the spot where the body was found. The verdict was that deceased committed suicide; but that there was no evidence to show the state of his mind at the time.

War Marriages.
 Sir Bernard Mallet, the Registrar-General, in his presidential address at the Royal Statistical Society, said that the war had resulted in England and Wales in 200,000 people being married between August, 1914, and June, 1917, who in the ordinary course would not have been married. In the matter of birth-rate the United Kingdom had suffered far less than had Germany and Hungary. At the outbreak of war the population of the Central Empires was about two and a half times as great as that of the United Kingdom; their losses of births had apparently been ten times as great. For some unexplained reason England was remarkable for the low excess of male over female births, not only compared with Continental countries, but also with the other parts of the United Kingdom. The rate of infant mortality for 1916 in the United Kingdom, he added, was the lowest on record. The decline in the number of marriages was another interesting minor feature.

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 PER MONTH.
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GENERAL NEWS.

Shipowner's £246,000 Will.
Mr. John Isaac Jacobs, 10, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., shipowner and broker, left bequests for Jewish and other charities—£246,038.

Dr. Jouvet's Arrest Untrue.
We are pleased to be able to state that the report which was being circulated in the Capital on Wednesday night concerning the arrest of Dr. Jouvet at Tientsin is inaccurate. Dr. Jouvet has stayed behind at Tientsin in order to assist Dr. Chen in his work at that station. The report of his arrest probably arose from the fact that when the three doctors left Tientsin on Thursday afternoon, Dr. Jouvet was not in the party.

A First Visit.
The Hon. T. Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, and several other American officials, and a score or more other guests including prominent Chinese officials and business men, dined on Saturday on board the str. China of the China Mail S.S. Co., in celebration of the first berthing of the ship at a Shanghai wharf since the N. O. Daily News of the 21st instant. It was announced that the company will bring out the str. Nanking next month and that both ships will regularly go alongside in the Haangpo. The Nanking was formerly the Congress which was partially burned and has been rebuilt.

Women Smokers.
"Well, of all the cheek!" This was a popular comment by girl smokers on the suggestion of the Tobacco Controller that, in view of the shortage of tobacco, women ought to stop smoking. "Why should we do all the giving up?" was in effect, the demand of all the female smokers to whom a Daily News representative submitted the suggestion of curbing, that women should never have begun smoking—from an other that, having taken to the habit only recently, they are able much more easily to discard it. "What do women want to smoke at all for?" asked a confirmed male smoker, with Tory tendencies in matters affecting the sex. "It is only a pose, intended to show they're as good as we are—whereas some of us would like to think they are better."

Another Would-be Mediator.
Without any orders from the Central Government, General Chen Kuang-yuan, the Tachun of Kiangsi, of his own accord telegraphed to General Lu Yang-tung arranging terms of peace. The following are the terms he has proposed: (1) The resignation of General Li Yuan-hung should be accepted; and General Feng Kwo-chang allowed to remain at his present post as President; (2) Parliament should pass the nomination of General Wang Shihoben as Prime Minister; (3) Proper steps should be allowed to the Administrative Department of the Government when the former Constitution is fixed; (4) The former sections of the Tachun Group should not be investigated. Should General Lu agree to the above proposals, General Chen will secure the restoration of the defunct Parliament.—Peking Daily News.

"B. A. T." Heroes.
A sad but interesting in Memoriam notice appears in the last issue of the B. A. T. Bulletin. "In proud and honourable remembrance of the two hundred fellows—officers, n.c.o.'s and men—formerly attached to the staff of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., who have fallen in action in the Great War. The 2,000 of their colleagues still serving with the colours on the various fighting fronts or in training, and the management and staff who are left to carry on, join in this expression of grief for those who so nobly laid down for the world's freedom." To show some appreciation of those of their staff who have had the honour of being mentioned or decorated in the war, the Company makes a present of 50 guineas to every man who has received such a distinction. An extract from a letter from Gen. Sir William Robertson expresses his gratification at the splendid work the members of the Company have been doing.

NOTICES.



Our terms make it easy to have a Victrola and we have styles to suit all.

Prices from \$33 to \$330.

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.

MOUTRIES.



ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

Perhaps one is doing more work than the other.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Rhonda Loses Weight.
Lord Rhonda, at Glasgow, said, whether it was due to rationing, or anxiety in his office, he had gone down in weight one and a half stones in the last six months. He was much better for it.

"To Paint the Lily."
Colonel E. E. Rawson, at the Royal Colonial Institute, produced a large number of examples of what sunlight was able to effect in changing the structure, colour, and foliage of plants by experiments in screening the plants at selected intervals of daylight. Yellow, scarlets, and crimson were transformed into purple, as well as into one another. Within two years a clump of dahlias had been transformed into a new purple variety unknown at Pretoria, and they were now growing freely in his Hertfordshire garden.

Surgeon's Daring Act.
It was announced in the Gazette that the King has conferred the Albert Medal on Surgeon Probationer R. S. S. Smith, R. N. V. R., medical officer of one of H. M. ships which was torpedoed by an enemy submarine. When the enemy torpedo struck the ship Surgeon Probationer Smith was in the wardroom sitting with the First Lieutenant. The explosion wrecked the wardrooms and rendered the lieutenant unconscious. All other exit being blocked, Surgeon Probationer Smith piled the wrecked furniture under the skylight and got the lieutenant through this on deck. He then attended to a Petty Officer who was lying on deck with a broken arm and leg, adjusted and blew up his lifebelt, and after doing the same for the lieutenant got him overboard, as the ship was then foundering. The lieutenant was then partially conscious, but was again stunned, owing to an explosion when the vessel foundered, and when he was picked up by the boat he was apparently dead. Surgeon Probationer Smith applied artificial respiration until the lieutenant showed signs of life; he afterwards attended to the injured in the boat so far as the circumstances allowed, until they were picked up 43 hours later.

INTERNATIONAL NAVY.

A Suggestion by U.S. Naval Secretary.

Washington, December 10.—America's idea of what shall constitute naval disarmament after the war has hitherto been expressed only in vague terms, but Mr. Daniels, with the approval of President Wilson, to-day announced that the United States would be willing to contribute its share to an international navy of sufficient force "to give validity to the international decrees" of the peace conference.

The Secretary of the Navy, dealing with the subject of international disarmament in his annual report, just available to-day, gave indeed the first clear idea of what the United States might propose when the nations of the world are gathered together in peace council to decide how the security of the world shall be guaranteed in the future. Mr. Daniels's proposals are directly in line with the President's previously expressed position on a league to enforce peace—so much so that this phase of the annual report undoubtedly received the careful attention of Mr. Wilson before its publication.

"The immediate hope," writes Daniels, "for a world-wide agreement of the navy-building nations for reduction of armaments through joint action, which I have urged in every previous report, cannot be cherished now that all the world is at war. But if this condition could not be reached in time of peace, may we not believe that it will be one of the compensations for the terrible tragedy of war? The necessity for naval vessels will continue, but among the policies that will be approved in the peace conference that will follow war there should be incorporated a provision guaranteeing an international navy to enforce international decrees. To this international navy, composed of separate naval establishments of all nations, each nation should contribute in proportion to its wealth and population, or upon some plan to insure that no nation can safely challenge the decrees of the high

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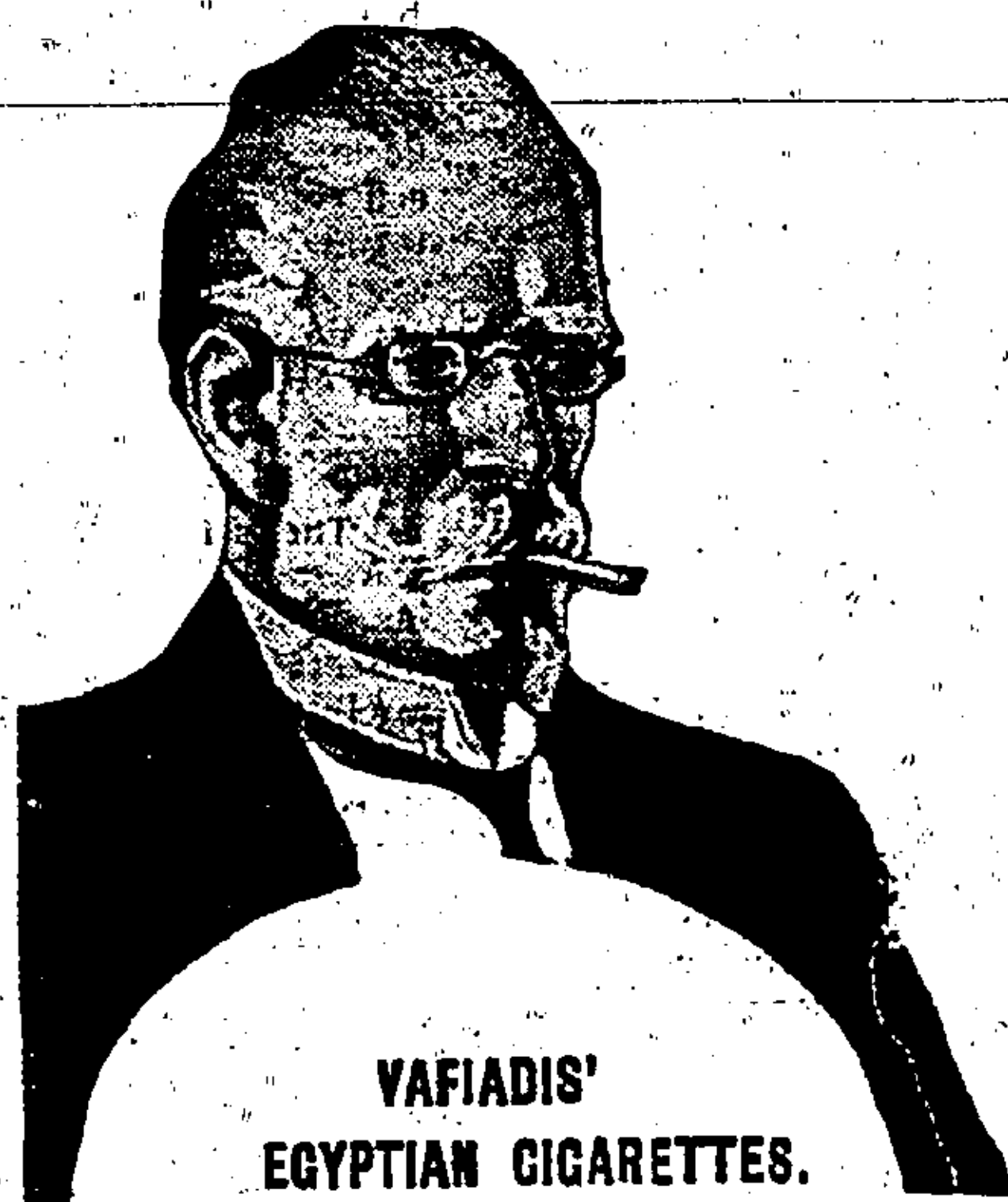
TO BE LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate. Apply H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A POSITION by an ENGLISH BOY, who has just left school, in a Commercial House. Apply to "K" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak. Apply Duncan Clark, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.



Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

international court. To such a police of the sea this country will be ready to make full contribution, and to that end the expansion that now crowds all the old and new shipbuilding resources will soon place this country in a position to furnish as many and as powerful ships as will come from any other country. It would be a lasting calamity if, when this war ends, there should linger as a burden upon a people already heavily taxed by wars a competitive programme of costly naval construction. This country will, no doubt, take its proper place in bringing about such provisions in the peace treaties as will never again constrain any nation to adapt its naval programme to the programme of some other nation from which there is the compelling menace of possible and unprovoked attack. Such compulsion is the very negative of natural and orderly naval development. It means the tyranny of a programme dictated by apprehension rather than the free choice of a standard suggested by national needs and supported by national ideals. An international navy, on the contrary, will make possible such naval development as each nation deems fitting for its own people. It will also serve the parliament of man by providing a naval force ample enough to give validity to international decrees, and strong enough to keep inviolate the peace of the world.

The above paragraph represents a significant advance toward a world organization. When the President first mentioned the possibility of an international combination, which should by force insure the peace of the world, criticism came from Republican, as well as Democratic quarters, notwithstanding that ex-President Taft was sponsor

for the movement. The United States was still neutral, and had not dreamed then of being involved in a world war. Mr. Bryan argued that such a course would be unconstitutional, and objections of various kinds were entered, which indicated that the subject was still regarded as academic and remote of accomplishment.

In a certain sense, however, what Mr. Daniels has said will be read with interest by the liberals in Germany, who have argued that the reduction in armaments could be approved by the Central Powers unless there were some assurance that naval building would cease. "Navalism" has been held up by Germany as an inspiration to jingoism almost as much as the opponents of Germany have condemned militarism. England's efforts to obtain Germany's consent to a naval holiday and America's willingness to enter into an agreement looking toward the same end, as expressed in a resolution by the American Congress approving Winston Churchill's suggestion, furnish incontrovertible evidence, however, of the present German Government's refusal to halt its own naval building programme in the past.

But on the assumption that a new spirit will animate Germany when the war is over, on the assumption that the social and liberal influences of the Central Empires now working for a non-revolutionary peace need a stimulus, the reiteration by the United States of its readiness to participate in an international naval organization is in itself an assurance that the words of President Wilson about the rights of small nations and the right of every nation to determine its own life will be thoroughly supported hereafter, if necessary, by the greatly expanded navy of the United States.

NOTICES.

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WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF THESE SCARVES IN

WHITE KNITTED WOOL \$2.00 TO \$3.50 Each
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WHITE & COLOURED, SPUN SILK \$7.50 TO \$10.00 Each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FLANNEL PYJAMAS

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A CHOICE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM, CUT FULL EVERYWHERE, THUS ENSURING EVERY COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

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GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1918,

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A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

On view from day of sale. Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer

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Held under the Auspices of the V.R.C. Preliminary games 250 up. Semi Final's 500 up. Final 1,000 up.

Winner of the Competition to meet Sergt. W. Pitt, holder of the title, in a game of 1,000 up.

All games to be played at the V.R.C. Entrance Fee \$1.00. Three Prizes for the Winner of Competition, the Runner Up and the Highest Break.

Entries close 31st Jan., 1918.

R. O. WITCHELL,

Hon. Sec., V.R.C.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 19th February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1918.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on TUESDAY the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.



We have just received new
stocks of

DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
AND
EXTRA SPECIAL.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Telephone 616.

IN MEMORIAM

Of your piety pray for the soul of the late Mortimer O'Sullivan. A Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, on Tuesday the 29th inst., at 8 a.m. All friends cordially invited.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. Mortimer O'Sullivan and Mrs. Clarke beg to tender their heartfelt thanks for the numerous letters of sympathy in their recent terrible bereavement, also to the whole community of the Colony for the magnificent tribute of respect shown at the funeral of their late beloved husbands.

DEATH.

O'SULLIVAN.—At No. 7 Police Station, on the 26th inst. Margaret (Peggy) the dearly-beloved child of Inspector and Mrs. P. O'Sullivan, aged 2½ years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

OUR ENEMIES AND PEACE.

Both Germany and Austria Hungary have at last condescended to reply to the Allied statements of war aims as expounded by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, but, after reading the speeches of Count Hertling and Count Czernin, one can but feel that the most superficial will detect in the replies any really frank and open desire to approach the great questions involved in a spirit of seeking a reasonable solution of the points at issue. Both utterances are tinged with an attitude of cunning evasion towards essential matters, and both enemy spokesmen appear to regard the Allies as simpletons who can be gulled by bluff and quibbling. It is true that Count Hertling and Count Czernin indulge in a deal of bombast about facing the future with strong confidence in the military strength of their countries, but, while this is so, their replies are, in the main, of a defensive character and each is marked by an obvious undertone of anxiety to secure peace.

Little need be said about Count Czernin's declaration, save that it is rather humbler in character than that of the German Chancellor. In it, one detects a distinctly "pacific" tone, especially in regard to President Wilson's recent proposals. But how far Austria-Hungary is playing a straightforward and honest game we should not like to say. For the moment, we are more concerned with the Germans than with the Austrians. If evidence is desired of the typical manner in which Germany burks the real issues, it can be found in Count Hertling's avoidance of many of the big issues raised by President Wilson. The German Chancellor posed as being willing to take America's fourteen conditions seriously, but when we analyse his speech we see that under nine headings he absolutely refused to commit himself, while in regard to the other five he completely ignored one and adopted a stand on the others which can in no wise prove acceptable to the Entente. Of the nine proposals upon which he declined to say anything definite, six were calmly brushed aside on the ground that they concerned other nations than Britain, America and France, while all that was ventured concerning the other three was that they would have to be discussed in due time in the peace negotiations. Of course, they will, but what we want from Germany just now is some indication of her views on these all-important points. Her unwillingness to indicate even her broad policy on these matters is sufficient to show the hopelessness of further overtures.

We have not the space, nor even the inclination, closely to examine all the questions raised in Count Hertling's oration. For the most part they carry their own condemnation. But a point may be made on the German Chancellor's references to the freedom of the seas. Count Hertling insists on England relinquishing fortified points on important international sailing routes, Hongkong being among the places mentioned. Here we see proof of Germany's continued hatred and envy of England. The Germans totally ignore the point that the seas have always been free, and they can conceive of nothing more original to offer under this heading than an absurd suggestion for getting a bit of their own back at England's expense, wholly aside from any wish to secure a reasonable state of affairs acceptable to the whole world. All the Colonies mentioned by Count Hertling have ever been as free to German trade and shipping as to that of Britain; there has not been the least discrimination against Germany or any other nation. If Germany had been even moderately wise, that fact alone would have made her hesitate to enter the war, but, in the madness of her world-dominion dreams, she was in too great a hurry to realise that, while all the responsibilities and burdens were borne by Britain in these Colonies, Germany had precisely the same privileges as Englishmen in them. On this question alone, apart from any other, Germany has shown her utter incapacity to be even ordinarily reasonable and intelligent. While she is in her present frame of mind, nothing will be gained by further talking. She has spurned the proposals made to her, and now she must take the full consequences.

The V. A. D.

The recent annual inspection of the No. 1 Hongkong V. A. D. should serve to remind the public of the utility of such a body of voluntary lady war workers. Here in Hongkong, where we are so far removed from the actual scene of warfare, the members have not the same opportunities for useful work as is the case in the Old Country, where a truly magnificent labour of love is being discharged on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. Major General Ventris did well when he called Lord Knutsford's recent declaration that the V.A.D.'s at Home had saved the country, for it is undeniable that but for these self-sacrificing women there would have been a big breakdown in the staffing of war hospitals. But though V.A.D. workers here have not the same opportunities as their sisters at Home, the training they receive is of the utmost value, and for that reason we sincerely hope that the local Detachment will continue to grow in strength as time goes on.

The Arming of Policemen.

As the letter by "Policeman" which we published in Saturday's issue, unquestionably calls for at least an explanation, we shall deal with it briefly. We do not propose to do more than note the reference to "disturbances," "armchair critics" and such like phrases, and to say that they are provocative only of a smile. But what we are concerned about is the erroneous impression "Policeman," in his letter, attempts to convey regarding what has appeared in local newspapers as to the efficient arming of police officers while on duty. All that was conveyed (and conveyed in language courteous, kindly, very carefully considered, and likewise in marked contrast to some of the expressions used by "Policeman") was that such arming should be a matter of regulation, particularly with reference to what might best be termed "the more risky duties that fall to the policeman's lot." We do not wish to make this a matter of controversy, otherwise we might reiterate what we have said on the subject and, at the same time, expose the shallowness of most of "Policeman's" crude arguments. No one suggests that the police, when carrying out searches, should brandish their weapons about indiscriminately; surely they could conceal them. The whole point is that an armed policeman obviously has a better chance of defending himself than an unarmed one—whether the circumstances are exceptional or otherwise.

An Immortal MacLean.

Scotmen are truly wonderful men. Before to-day, we confess that we had never heard of the name or fame of Mr. MacLean of Glasgow, but that it is a name to be remembered is evident from the fact that, as one of the telegrams points out, he has been elected Honorary President of the Soviets, which of course is enough to immortalise any man. We all know what the Soviets "stand for" in Russia. We all know the deplorable chaos to which they have reduced that unhappy country, and we know the ridiculous figure they still present to the rest of the world. Therefore, one is curious to know why this son of the Empire's "Second City"—the great commercial metropolis on the banks of the Clyde—has allowed his name to be mixed up with such a band of hopelessly impracticable fanatics. We yield to no one in our respect and, sometimes, in our admiration for Scotmen. To us their many excellent qualities, to say nothing of their picturesque dress (which is seldom seen in Scotland) their kilt and tartan, their haggis and "a" that are to us, a never-failing source of joy. That one of their countrymen should, therefore, countenance (as apparently he has done) the erratic Soviets, Bolsheviks, Maximalists, Trotskyists, Leninists or whatever, in the name of all that is wonderful in the correct appellation of Russia's so-called rulers, is to us not only a matter of profound astonishment but one that moves us almost to tears. Surely, it is "up to" Scotmen to inquire into this matter with all the gravity that the affair demands.

DAY BY DAY.

IMMODEST WORDS ADMIT OF NO DIFFERENCE.

TO-MORROW'S ANNIVERSARY.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the institution of the Victoria Cross (1856).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11½d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Religious Meeting.
The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock will be conducted by the Rev. J. K. Macnachie, who will give the third of a series on "Teachings of Christ with regard to daily life." The meeting is open to all women.

Detective's Sudden Death.
A Chinese detective, Wong Kau, aged 38, told his wife, on arriving home yesterday, that he felt very cold. She sent for a doctor, who found the man was suffering from heart failure, death taking place almost immediately after the doctor's arrival. There are no suspicious circumstances in connection with the case and there is no trace of either plague or small pox.

Thefts from Dye-works.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged with breaking into the dye-works in Nathan Road on Friday night. It was stated by Sergeant Tull-oh that the defendant was arrested by an Indian watchman, who saw the man breaking off an iron bar at a window. Several thefts of cloth had lately occurred at the works. His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

The "Court Cards."
This highly talented and extremely versatile little Concert Party concluded their series of entertainments at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening when again they gave of their best and pleased everybody present. This morning they left for Sharnah, where, we understand, they will give one performance, which no doubt will be very highly appreciated by the European population of that "tight little island."

Death of Another Gresson Street Robber.

In yesterday's issue we reported that another of the robbers connected with the Gresson Street affair, and who had been under treatment at the Government Civil Hospital, had died on Saturday afternoon. It now transpires that this man was the last to be got out of the house, he being injured by the bomb which the police threw into the backyard. He was also suffering from shot wounds, one of which was thought to be self-inflicted.

The Begging Nuisance.

No less than nine mendicants, most of whom have been sent away from Hongkong several times by the Police, were charged before Mr. Dyer Bell, at the Police Court this morning, with being stowaways on board the s.s. Kin-shan, from Canton. It was stated by Sergeant Davis that none had sufficient money to pay the fare, and they were all coming back to Hongkong to beg. There was a great deal of this sort of thing going on, and it ought to be stopped. The purser of the ship said that they always found one or two such men on board but generally let them go. Each defendant was fined \$2, or seven days, and was warned not to come back when sent away again.

Possession of Opium.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of nine teen taels of prepared opium. It was stated by Revenue Officer Lannigan that the drug was concealed in a specially made waistcoat which the woman was found wearing. Defendant, who said that she had bought the opium in Amoy, was fined \$1,000, or six months' hard labour. Another woman was charged with possessing twenty taels of the drug. Her story was that she had come from Amoy and that a man on board the steamer offered her \$20 to take the parcel ashore. His Worship imposed a similar fine.

SCENE IN COURT.

A Conscientious Objector's Case.

Before Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the High Court of Justice, recently, Wyndham James Albany, a chartered accountant of Abbey-gardens, St. John's Wood, applied for a rule nisi for a writ of certiorari directed to the County of London Appeal Tribunal. He said that in June, 1916, he obtained conditional exemption from the Hampstead local tribunal on the grounds that he had a conscientious objection, that service would be a hardship, and that he was doing work of national importance. Later, the exemption was withdrawn, and he appealed to the County of London Appeal Tribunal, his appeal being dismissed. On his failure to report for service he was charged with being an absentee.

When the charge was heard his counsel protested that certain documents had not been produced and that the proceedings were out of order. The Justices, however, ordered him to be handed over to an escort. Afterwards he was Court-martialled for refusing to obey orders, but had been released on condition that he took civil proceedings. He had been in prison for three months. On July 30 last he proceeded against Colonel J. A. Hope, M.P., and another officer, and the Court of Appeal held that his complaint was not against them, but against the Appeal Tribunal.

Mr. Justice Darling read a report from the local tribunal, which stated that the applicant had refused to be medically examined, that he was a member of the Independent Labour Party, and that, though he objected to any form of non-combatant service, he did not mind working professionally for controlled firms, from whom he received remuneration. The tribunal refused the application made by him on conscientious grounds.

The applicant suggested that, if the Court would make an order directed to the London Appeal Tribunal, there were legal measures which could be taken to enforce it.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Do you mean the police?

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—You mean the use of force? Have you not a conscientious objection to using force?

The applicant.—My objection is not to using force in a legitimate way. I am not an anarchist. Warfare is anarchy, and is the opposite to legal force.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Warfare is the last resource if you do not obey the order of this Court.

The applicant.—Warfare is a quarrel between various peoples. Mr. Justice Darling.—I want to know how you reconcile your conscience with your request to us to direct force to be used on your behalf.

The applicant.—Warfare is the opposite to the enforcement of order.

Mr. Justice Darling said that the applicant was a member of the Independent Labour Party, who considered that war was unjust, and he would not undertake even non-combatant work. He did not object, however, to doing work for remuneration for controlled firms.

The applicant read from an affidavit, in which he stated that he might have to apply for a mandamus.

After further argument, Mr. Justice Rowlatt said that applicant had shown no grounds for the issue of an order for a writ of certiorari.

His Lordship added:—"I have some serious business in another Court." He then left the Bench.

Mr. Justice Darling.—I cannot proceed alone. The application is refused.

The applicant protested that he had not finished reading the affidavit.

Mr. Justice Darling.—This man has refused to do anything except paid work. Since the Court has been hearing the application, an officer of the Court has heard that his son has been severely wounded for the second time in fighting to protect men like this.

The applicant made a loud protest that he had not been permitted to read his affidavit, and the Judge ordered him to leave the Court.

GERMANY'S ONE QUESTION.

"Will Italy Consent to Peace Soon?"

A special correspondent of the Daily News writes:

Lugano, Nov. 6.—I have been fortunate in meeting to-day an Italian Swiss who rushed off to Germany just after the offensive opened to see for himself what the sphinx-like German public thought of it all, and after a full and not unexciting three days' visit has just returned here. The impressions derived during this lightning trip prove how widespread was the delusion in Germany that the successes in Italy signified an early peace with Italy. He said:—

"Everyone was greatly excited on the other side of the frontier at Basle. The Customs officials and detectives at Leopoldsdorfer, where there the papers and luggage of the passengers were examined, cracked jokes in a most unofficial way.

"You'd better hurry to Berlin if you want to get in time for the balls," said the official to me in French, as he scanned my passport.

"Bella? I asked, puzzled.

"Why, the bells proclaiming peace," he replied. "The Italians will sue for peace before we go much further in their beautiful Italy. We may have to wait another month, perhaps two. We may have to enter Milan before we bring them to their knees."

"I spent two days in Berlin. I had a letter of introduction to the principal of a munitions factory, and he in turn deputised one of his managers to show me round the capital. Women officials of all kinds and wounded soldiers abound in the streets, but life within certain limitations seems gay and radiant. My guide, who had evidently been commissioned to try and impress a neutral, more particularly, I suppose, an Italian-speaking neutral, took me for afternoon tea to a fashionable tea-shop, which crowded with an elegant, fashionable-dressed company. Officers predominated among the men—smart men who showed no trace of trench mud on their clothes—and every woman present was well-gowned, if all were not beautiful.

"You see how pleased everyone is at the prospect of peace," explained one of our party, a manufacturer. Another made a sweeping gesture with his hand. "Look at these people," he said. "They are happy, well-fed, in the best of spirits. Do you really think the nation they stand for can be crushed? Why don't our enemies shake hands with us and make friends? I'm making a fortune out of the war, but this state of things cannot continue indefinitely."

"My friends were called away for business appointments, and handed me over to their companion. 'I'm an intellectual Socialist,' he explained to me. 'Between ourselves, I accept the theory that the German military caste is largely responsible for the war. The violation of Belgium was a terrible blunder which we cannot get away from. I am against the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. We want a constitutional monarchy in Germany. Do you think Italy will make peace?' I asked him whether Socialism was making much progress among the German working classes. 'Our working men are making too much money to think about Socialism. The terribly difficult food problem is making rebels of the women. Do you think Italy will make peace?'

The applicant did not leave, but continued to protest. The usher moved towards him. Meanwhile, a barrister's clerk, who has been in the front and who had been discharged through wounds, seized the applicant, and, crying, "You— It is for the likes of you that I have been wounded," hustled him from the Court.

Two women, who had accompanied the applicant to the Court, protested loudly against what had occurred.—The Times

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Northcliffe's manifesto declining the presidency of the Air Council leads to a certain interest in a passage in the recent volume on "Lloyd George and the War," by an Independent Liberal (a pen-name which, it is believed, encloses at least a dual personality). Speaking of the formation of Mr. Lloyd George's Administration last December, the writer, or writers, say:—"Neither Mr. Churchill nor Lord Northcliffe was offered a place. The new Premier was not in a position to approach either of them at the time. He had given a promise to the Unionist stalwarts not to do so. Cincinnatus Churchill returned to his farm in Sussex, and the other, with keen journalistic instinct, announced, after he knew that he would not be asked, that he did not seek and would not accept office. There is clearly no question about Lord Northcliffe being asked this time. His refusal of the invitation must leave Mr. Lloyd George regretting he ever extended it. He will have alienated half his supporters by his advances to Lord Northcliffe and has not even secured Lord Northcliffe as a set-off.

Writing in the N.C. Daily News on the right use of "was" and "were," a correspondent says:—"I respectfully suggest that if we say 'The Council was using the governing body' we are using 'was' correctly because we refer to the Council as an undivided whole. If we say 'The Council, after the meeting, was eating sandwiches,' we are using 'was' incorrectly, because the sentence conveys the idea that the Council, as a whole—that is, presumably, with one mouth—consumed sandwiches. Therefore one would prefer 'The Council, after the meeting, were eating sandwiches.' It is in many cases true that "was" and "were" are both permissible, each in its own proper circumstances. If we use "was" it must be when its nominative is to be regarded as a whole and with no special idea as to the parts making up the whole. If we use "were," it must be when the idea conveyed by the predicate is that the parts of the whole are called into function, either directly or by implication. It is a safe rule to use always the plural, "are," "were," etc. taking care that the rest of the sentence agree, e.g. "The class were being examined in their (not 'its') classroom."

The formation of the League of British Jews is an interesting sign of times. It does not so much represent a split in the Anglo-Jewish community as a despairing attempt on the part of those who have in the main figured as Jewish leaders, to make it appear they are not anti-democratic. They are against Zionism, which is a movement appealing to the masses, and the British Government's pronouncement in favour of the Zionist aims as to Palestine has put them in something of a quandary. A further interest attaches to the appointment of Major Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., as President, for his cousin, Lord Rothschild, is with the Zionists, and Mr. Balfour's letter giving the Government's blessing to Zionism was addressed to him. This is the first time the tradition of the solidarity of the Rothschilds has been broken.

M. Clemenceau, the noted French politician, began life as a doctor at Nantes, spent some time in the United States—he married an American lady—and on his return to France plunged into politics and journalism. In the nineties his articles on the Panama affair involved him in violent controversies and the usual duels. He fought the unforgettable Drouot, and Drouot, of the Libre Parole. At a later date, in the Aurore, he was one of the foremost champions of Dreyfus, and it was his article in that same paper which is said to have turned the scale in favour of Papa Loeb at the Presidential election. His escapades with the censor during the war in connection with his papers, L'Homme Libre and Le Noeud de la Vie, are too well known to need repetition. His history will be a familiar story.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

There was a large gathering of parents of scholars and their friends at St. Joseph's College on Saturday afternoon, when the annual distribution of prizes took place. The new hall was used for the function and was very nicely adorned with flags, etc. The choir was taken by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Pollock, K. C., who was accompanied by Mrs. Pollock, those also present including the Rev. Father de Maria (Director of Catholic Schools), the Rev. Father Spada, the Rev. Father Novak and many others. The proceedings opened with a most enjoyable concert given by the junior boys of the College, this being greatly enjoyed. The programme was as follows:—Overture, Prof. O. Baptista; chorale, Ye Mariners of England, the College Choir; recitation, The Trump Musician's "Home, Sweet Home," Master A. M. Xavier; quartette, L'arbor Watch, Master M. Silva, C. Osmund, A. M. Xavier, and A. Tavares; piano duet, Masters M. Silva and E. Garvalho; recitation, The Prize Winners, Master J. Uigubart; J. Noronha, S. Garrod, E. MacDonnell, E. Noronha, A. Botelho, A. Azvedo, and A. Wahr; chorus, The Wolf is on the Hill, the College Choir.

The Prize List.

At the conclusion of the concert, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Pollock, the winners being as follows:—

Class VIII A.—V. Rodrigues, K. Ishimatsu, M. Medina, A. M. da Silva, H. Pinna, C. Marques, I. Fernandez, B. d'Almeida, Y. Chow, P. do Rosario, L. A. Sequeira.

Class VIII B.—Fung Tak Yui, Francis Lee, Fung Tak Chin, Yeung Kin Paw, Wong Chin, Cheong, Iu Kuen, Chan Mi Tong, Ho Suk Yee, Lo Ting Kee, Ho Chee Leung.

Class VII A.—C. Silva, C. Assumpcao, E. Montalto, J. Lee, P. Orosco, E. Olas, P. Oastilho, F. Silva, M. Franco, A. Remedios.

Class VII B.—Peter Hui, P. Hon Yean, Maria Ng, K. Lun Ying, C. Hin Kwok, Lau Hong, L. Yuen Chun, T. Loi Kei, W. Lai Bui, C. Man Shing.

Class VI A.—E. Olsen, A. M. Xavier, P. Garcia, T. Braga, M. Fishman, L. Ribeiro, E. Noronha, H. Remedios, L. Remedios, A. Gosano.

Class VI B.—M. Silva, F. Young, A. Segal, J. Ward, F. Barros, M. Tre-Wye, A. Brown, L. de Faria, E. Souza, D. Xavier.

Class VI C.—Y. Man Hoi, T. Hark Yim, C. Sik Wing, T. Ip Kan, C. Kwang Yung, Yeung Fook, L. Kam Ting, H. Shou Cheong, L. Tung Wing, M. Yik Tung.

Class V A.—H. Barros, A. E. Ribeiro, Arthur de Jesus, L. Pinna, J. M. Alves, A. Tse Tak On, L. Ribeiro, S. Conception, Michael Loh, C. Cunha.

Class V B.—A. Cambe, S. Hachima, A. Botelho, H. Braga, J. Uigubart, J. Edgar, G. Pinna, A. Edgar, E. Marriotti, A. Bozario.

Class V C.—L. Yee Cheong, L. Chuek Pui, Leung Wing, L. Man Yin, P. Kwong In, T. Nam Fong, M. Yui Choi, P. Yat Sang, L. Chui Pin, S. Kwok Wah.

Class IV A.—Kai Yip (Old Boys' Scholarship), (Chun Chung, Yee Yuen, S. Garrod, A. Azvedo, J. Noronha, E. Noronha, Kwok Leung, M. Umamoto, A. Tavares.

Class IV B.—Wah Pin (Old Boys' Scholarship), M. Ono, H. Silva, L. Lebedel, Rahmin, Abbas, B. Aubouy, L. Marques, A. Wahr, J. Uigubart.

Preliminary Class.—Chow Fung To (Lugard Scholarship), Ho Man Kai, F. V. Ribeiro, Frank Tse Yai, F. Barwald, A. M. Gomes, V. Xavier, E. M. Franco, Nai Kawn, L. D'Almada.

Junior Class.—General Proficiency and Distinction in English:—N. Braga, (Brother Peter's Memorial Scholarship).

General Proficiency:—L. Xavier, (Bellio, Scholarship).

Religious Knowledge:—1st E. Aubouy; 2nd W. Michael.

Mathematics:—1st J. Xavier; 2nd Chow Fong.

History:—1st W. Michael; 2nd K. Erani.

Geography:—1st J. Xavier; 2nd W. Michael.

Arithmetic:—1st S. H. Sepher; 2nd Chow Fong.

Drawing:—1st E. Aubouy (Distinction); 2nd J. Xavier.

French:—E. Aubouy.

Chinese:—Chow Fong.

Senior Class.—Religious Knowledge:—1st Chow Yick Sing, (Bishop D. Pozzoni's Prize); 2nd J. Corominas, English:—J. Corominas, (Senior Bellio Scholarship).

English Literature:—E. V. de Souza, (Sir N. H. Mody's Gold Medal).

Mathematics:—1st Chow Yick Sing; 2nd Bin Chang Lin.

Modern Languages:—1st Jose Basto, (Portuguese); 2nd J. Corominas, (French); 3rd E. Sabmet, (French).

Chinese:—1st Chow Yick Sing, (Li Shek Pang Gold Medal); 2nd J. Binchang Lin.

History and Geography:—1st Chow Yick Sing; 2nd J. Binchang Lin.

Drawing:—J. J. Basto.

Book-keeping:—1st Chow Yick Sing; 2nd J. Binchang Lin.

Trigonometry:—1st J. Binchang Lin; 2nd E. V. de Souza.

Hongkong University Examination. Matriculation (Passes).—Ernest Sabmet, J. Binchang Lin, J. J. Basto, J. Corominas, E. V. de Souza, Chow Yick Sing.

Senior Local (Passes).—M. A. Cameroo, A. A. Abdoolrahim, R. M. Omar.

Junior Local (Passes).—W. Michael, C. Guingam, Loo Pak Luk, Robert White, R. Sequeira, M. Go Koc Cheng, P. O'Brien, J. Chow Fong, R. Vabois, D. P. Cooper, F. X. Gomes, K. H. Erani, Jose Xavier, A. da Cruz, D. Urquhart, C. Hyndman d'Almeida, E. Aubouy, Lawrence Jack, N. Braga, A. Hosenally, S. A. Sepher, J. V. Cordeiro, G. Millar, L. Xavier.

The Annual Report. Brother Amar read the Annual Report for 1917, as follows:—

I have very great pleasure in welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Pollock in our midst this afternoon and beg to extend the same hearty welcome to all here for honouring us with their presence. The school year under review has been an eventful one for the College, as the brief record of events hereafter presented will show. The number of scholars enrolled during the year was 554, and the average attendance 519; 85 are boarders.

Mr. Ralphs inspected the College last June, and reported the equipment satisfactory and the discipline very good. He noted that the syllabus is similar to that followed in previous years, except that, as in Government schools, algebra and geometry are no longer taught in Classes 4 and 5. The time saved is given to English subjects and arithmetic. The Inspector's general report is as follows:—"In all classes written work was examined and found to be very good throughout. It was found that weak points to which attention was drawn at the last inspection have been carefully attended to, with satisfactory results."

I find that, as in previous years, all exercises books are regularly corrected by the Masters and then inspected by the Director or Sub-Director. Test examinations are held at intervals throughout the year. In Class 8A there is again an improvement in discipline, and also in the work of the class generally. This class is, I consider, one of special difficulty, and the Brother who has taught the class for some 15 years deserves every praise. Special mention must be made of the Drawing in many of the classes where it is encouraged by the Masters. In Class 4A the Crayon Drawing is very good, and in Class 4B Drawing is particularly well taught on intelligent methods. In Reading and Conversation constant efforts require to be devoted to pronunciation which, though good, is in many cases capable of improvement."

Six candidates passed the Matriculation and 3 the Senior Local Examination of the University of Hongkong; 34 passed the Junior Local, making a total of 33; Noel Braga obtained Distinction in English, E. Aubouy and R. Vabois in Drawing. The percentage of Passes was 50 in the Matriculation and Senior Examination, and 85 in the Junior. 31 candidates entered for the Preliminary Oxford Local: the results are not yet known. I believe public examinations have their value. Although the results of the Matriculation and Senior are on the whole satisfactory, I shall not be satisfied unless our Senior candidates do much better this year and attain a record of over 80% as in 1915 and 1916. The danger from public examinations is when people come to think the success or not of a school can be measured by merely counting the number of boys who pass them. An examination can only partially test the work of a school. The training of a boy is a threefold task: he must be given the opportunity of training his intelligence by hard study, his physical powers by regular exercise and hard play, and above all his character by strict discipline at home and in school.

The boys have shown themselves to be sportsmen; and to be sportsmen is a fine qualification for their future careers, by imparting to them good feeling, endurance and discipline. The College had a most successful athletic season. In the Hongkong Schools Football League the College performed the creditable feat of capturing both the Junior and Senior premierships. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn in handing the shield to the captain of the Senior team said that the team had a fine record. In the Hongkong Schools Sports the College won the Team Race for the sixth year in succession. In addition to this we carried off the Half-mile Race, the Quarter-mile Race, and the Senior Championship. For the first time the College won the Inter-School Swimming Shield. The College Athletic Sports were held at Happy Valley on the 16th April and were largely attended. The Committee of the College Association deserves great credit, and our best thanks for their assistance in the organization of our annual sports. The College students took part in the Chess contest for the shield presented by the Hongkong Chess Club for competition among the schools of the Colony.

The want of class-room accommodation had been felt for many years. We had but 8 suitable class-rooms and we needed 15. This substantial little building supplies that long-felt want. Commenced in September 1916, it was completed in October 1917, when 300 pupils were transferred to the eight bright and comfortable class-rooms in the first and second floors. This recreation-hall which forms the ground-floor is always available for assembling the boys, and for sheltering them in hot or wet weather. To Mr. Little who designed and supervised the building, and to Mr. J. Chanatong for his assistance as the director of works, I tender my best thanks. The work has been done in a very satisfactory way.

The College Branch School in Kowloon for the convenience of the younger European children was opened on the 5th Sept. last, and is attended by 85 young pupils.

I wish I had nothing else to record. Unfortunately the unexpected happened. On the 6th July last, the retaining wall which supported the playground collapsed causing the death of six persons; and material damage to our good neighbours. A solid wall is being built according to the plan and under the supervision of Mr. F. R. J. Adams. Those improvements and that sad accident have entailed a very heavy expenditure which our resources are quite inadequate to cover. Necessity compelled us to appeal to the generosity and charity of the parents of our pupils and the friends of the College. In response to my appeal the parents have willingly consented to pay \$1 extra per month. The Government has awarded a Building Grant of \$6,000. I avail myself of this occasion to record the magnificent donation of \$12,000 by the widow and sons of the late Mr. Li Shek Pang, who was one of the first students of the College after its foundation in 1875. On behalf of the College I beg Mrs. Li Shek Pang and her sons Messrs. Li Koon Chun and Li Tsok Lun to accept my heartfelt thanks. A memorial tablet will be erected commemorating their generosity, and this building will be known as Li Shek Pang Hall. A gold medal will also be awarded yearly to the first boy in Classical Chinese at the Matriculation Examination. To the other benefactors I extend my sincere thanks. The names of all those who have given over \$100 will be engraved on marble tablets in remembrance of their charity. We did not expect to have to meet an extraordinary expenditure of over \$70,000 in less than a year; hence, notwithstanding the liberal gifts we have already received, we shall have to continue to knock at the door of our kind friends and the well-wishers of the College to pay off the debts incurred.

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to be sportsmen; and to be sportsmen is a fine qualification for their future careers, by imparting to them good feeling, endurance and discipline. The College had a most successful athletic season. In the Hongkong Schools Football League the College performed the creditable feat of capturing both the Junior and Senior premierships. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn in handing the shield to the captain of the Senior team said that the team had a fine record. In the Hongkong Schools Sports the College won the Team Race for the sixth year in succession. In addition to this we carried off the Half-mile Race, the Quarter-mile Race, and the Senior Championship. For the first time the College won the Inter-School Swimming Shield. The College Athletic Sports were held at Happy Valley on the 16th April and were largely attended. The Committee of the College Association deserves great credit, and our best thanks for their assistance in the organization of our annual sports. The College students took part in the Chess contest for the shield presented by the Hongkong Chess Club for competition among the schools of the Colony.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

YUUK CHI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Tenth Anniversary Celebration.

The ceremony of the 10th anniversary of the Yuuk Chi Girls' School, of No. 9 Arbuthnot Road, took place on Sunday. The whole building was nicely decorated with flags and flowers. The parents of the pupils and guests largely attended and were invited to inspect the work done by the girls. The visitors were greatly surprised at the all round education the girls have received.

The Headmistress read the report of the school which showed continued progress, and she also outlined the hardships experienced during the past decade in bringing up the school to the present standard. At the beginning of the school ten years ago, there were only about ten pupils, and at present the roll had increased to 150 scholars.

Songs, recitations and speeches were then given by the girls, and were greatly applauded by the guests. Several of the gentlemen and lady visitors and teachers were requested to give speeches on the subject of the importance of Chinese girls being educated at present.

Sixteen of the pupils received their certificates, while prizes of books and other articles were distributed by the Headmistress. The Chinese Y. M. C. A. band was in attendance. Later the guests were entertained to tea and cakes.

would turn out useful men in the future as it was doing at the present time. The scholars there were the trustees of the future generations and he sincerely hoped and prayed that they would prove worthy of the trust placed in them and that they would carry forward the credit and reputation of St. Joseph's College. (Applause).

List of Donors. The donors of scholarships and prizes are as follows:—His Lordship Bishop D. Pozzoni, the Bellio's Scholarships (Senior and Junior), the Lugard Scholarship, Sir Horamuse Nowrojee Mody's Gold Medal, Li Shek Pang's Gold Medal, Two Old Boys' Scholarships, Bro. Peter's Memorial Scholarship, Sir Robt. Ho Tung, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Messrs. C. Montague Ede, Ho Kem Tong, Ho Wing, J. M. E. Machado, J. M. Noronha, G. J. Sequeira, N. J. Stabb, F. Tse Yai, C. E. Warren, L. M. Xavier, Chan Kai Ming, Jos. V. Chanatong.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LOST.

LOST.—Will the Lady who took the long GREY SQUIRREL FUR in mistake from the Lady's Cloak Room of the R.E. Theatre on Friday last, kindly return same to the Hon. Secretary, R.E. Entertainment Club, Wellington Barracks.

WANTED.

WANTED.—COMPETENT BRITISH BOOKKEEPER. Apply, stating experience and giving copies of Testimonials. Good salary to capable man. Box No. 1387 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

SAKURA BEER



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Claret Reserve " 12 qts. " 24.00	
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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	<i>Suwa Maru</i> Capt. Saito T. 21,000	WEDNES., 13th Feb., at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama	<i>Fushimi Maru</i> Capt. Inazawa T. 21,000	WEDNES., 13th Mar., at noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and Kobe	<i>Kamo Maru</i> Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000	MON., 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Suyo Maru</i> Capt. Takano T. 12,500	WEDNES., 20th Feb., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Tango Maru</i> Capt. Akamatsu T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Colombo Maru</i> Capt. Doki T. 8,000	MONDAY, 28th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Ceylon Maru</i> Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Feb.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	<i>Tenshin Maru</i> Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	MONDAY, 28th Jan.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
<i>SHINKO MARU</i>	22,400	9th Feb.
<i>PERIA MARU</i>	19,000	22nd Feb.
<i>KORRA MARU</i>	18,000	9th Mar.
<i>SIBERIA MARU</i>	18,000	22nd Mar.
<i>TEIKO MARU</i>	22,400	9th April.
<i>NIPPON MARU</i>	11,000	16th April.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ANICA AND IQUIQUE.

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SHANGHAI	<i>Suiyang</i>	29th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	<i>Sinkiang</i>	31st Jan. at 3 p.m.
TIAO, W'WEI & CHEFOO Huichow		31st Jan. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilmanhoek	Amoy	in port	31st Jan.	Java
Tikiini	Java	in port	2nd Feb.	Shanghai
Tilmanhoek	Java & M'ar	2nd Feb.	8th Feb.	Y'ama, Kobe

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HAIPHONG	<i>Taisang</i>	Tues., 29th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	<i>Koonsing</i>	Fri., 1st Feb. at 8 light
HAIPHONG	<i>Loksang</i>	Fri., 1st Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	<i>Yuensang</i>	Fri., 1st Feb. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	<i>Loongsang</i>	Fri., 8th Feb. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent of cargo.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having special accommodation for passengers.

CARGO LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wansu and Cheloo.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipbrokers' Affairs.

At the London Bankruptcy Court, an adjourned first meeting was held recently of the creditors of Oscar Trafoni Victor de Lucovich, trading as C. K. George and Co., coal exporters, shipbrokers, and general merchants at 7, East India Avenue, E.C., and Dominion Buildings, Bute Docks, Cardiff. The debtors returns total liabilities £43,832, of which £11,312 is regarded as unsecured, and assets expected to produce £1,300. The business of the meeting was to consider a proposal for payment of a composition of 7s 6d in the £ by three instalments, viz. 3s on approval of the scheme by the court, 2s 6d within six months thereof, and 2s 6d at 12 months' date. The Official Receiver (Mr. F. T. Garton) reported that a sum of £5,617 would be required for the payment of the first instalment, apart from the necessary amount for the costs and expenses of the proceedings; that providing the debtor had not underestimated realisable value of his assets, the proposal was reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors, and that it provided reasonable security for the payment of the statutory minimum of 5s. in the £. A vote having been taken, the Chairman declared that the proposal has been carried by the statutory majority, and that in the course an application would be made for the court's approval to the arrangement. Mr. F. S. Salaman, C.A., Bussellbury, E.C., was elected as trustee under the scheme.

More News Ships Wanted.

A joint deputation of employers and men engaged in shipbuilding, in placing before the Premier suggestions for securing the greatest output of new ships, recently expressed a desire to set up a representative body for the settling of all difficulties and disputes. Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, said he hoped that was the beginning of a better understanding between employers and men in the vital industries of the country, because without that understanding there was nothing but trouble, distraction, and loss of production. He continued:—We cannot afford loss of production. We are fighting for our lives. We have terrible struggles on land before us, but if we are secure on the seas well, to use a phrase, we have "got them".

They cannot escape us. We have got them in a deadly grip, and knowing the character of the people of this country as I do, they do not let go once they have started. That is their historical character, and the German knows it. He is aware that our grip is a deadly one once we begin, and he is trying to unloose it. He is attempting to get us at what he considers is the most vulnerable point—namely, our communications on the seas. He will not succeed, but it depends very largely on you employers and you leaders of the men, and you can only get the best results by goodwill and co-operation, and by throwing the whole of your energy and strength into the task. I cannot tell you how cheered I am by the fact that you have come here to say:—"We want to work together, we want to settle our disputes among ourselves, and we want the Government Departments to cease overlapping and to assist us to do the work." That is the way in which we will win, and I want you especially to try to prevent the little disputes which concern neither the employer nor the Government—little disputes between various trades on questions of demarcation—from stopping the work. You know it is a great misfortune that it should happen. It really does not matter to you whether a carpenter does the work or a joiner does the work. But there are little things of that kind happening; the great thing is that somebody should do the work and should do it without any loss of time. Therefore I want you, to use the influence of your great unions to prevent disputes of that kind interfering with the output.

Two Sisters; 24 Sons Serving.

When a baker passed for labour at home appealed before the Southwark Tribunal it was stated that his mother and her sister married two brothers, and between them they had 25 sons, 24 of whom were already serving in the Forces, applicant being the only one remaining in civil life. The Chairman, in granting conditional exemption, stated that it was a remarkable record.

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GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLDGolfing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and
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HONGKONG.

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LOCAL SPORT.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

H.K.D.C. v. Middlesex Regt.
In this match the teams were as follows:—

Middlesex Regt.—Turner; Fisher, Fawthrop; Allen, Fawthrop, Turner; Watts, Bravington, Jarvis, Cook, Walden.

H.K.D.C.—Goldenberg; McCabben, Cave; Balston, Rodger, Stewart; Woods, Pascoe, McTavish, Grimmett, Morrison.

Referee.—Mr. Loach.

Played on the Club Ground, and resulted in a win for the Middlesex by 1 goal to nil. This is their first win in the League, and on Saturday's form it should not be the last. Their win is by no means a fluke, as they played the better football, and in consequence did most of the attacking. Walden in the first half put in some very fine centres and on several occasions tested Goldenberg, but the latter was very safe. At the other end, McTavish and Grimmett both tested Turner, but the shots were cleared with little difficulty. The H.K. Defence forwards were somewhat disjointed, the extreme wing men being very weak, especially the right. Just before half-time, Goldenberg brought off a good save at the expense of a corner from a drive by Walden, from which no advantage was gained. Half-time.—No score.

Play in the second half was fairly even, but the Middlesex were much more dangerous in front of goal. McTavish made one or two efforts to break through on his own, but beyond that the Corps did not look like scoring. From a mixed medley in front of goal at the other end, Jarvis kicked the ball into the net, giving the goalies no chance of saving, the Middlesex running out winners as previously stated.

R.G.A. v. Navy.

Played on the Navy Ground, and resulted in a win for the Gunners by 1 goal to nil. The teams were:—

Navy.—Crocker; Bathurst, Biggs, Hollonby, Smith, Morris; Cape, Lutton, Clarke, Llewellyn, Travis.

R.G.A.—Taylor; Gretton, Dickenson; Jones, Telford, Townsend; Green, Edgeler, Hall, Halls, Baxter.

Referee.—Mr. Wright.

Both teams were short of some of their regular players, and in consequence the standard of play was not so good as one might expect. The Gunners did most of the attacking, but the Navy missed a glorious chance of taking the lead soon after the start. Bathurst and Biggs played quite a good game at back in place of Crocker and Black, who could not turn out. Half-time.—No score.

In the second half the Gunners continued to have the best of the game, but their shooting left much to be desired. There is no doubt that the Gunners' strength is in their defence. It was well into the second half before Townsend gave the soldiers the lead, which they retained until the end.

Result.—R.G.A., 1; Navy, 0.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIV. 2.

Kowloon v. 87th Co. R.G.A.

Played on the Club Ground.

The teams were as follows:—

Kowloon.—Jennings; Jones, White; Van Langenberg, Abbar, Remassen; Taylor, Masdeen, Knight, Tatum, Sutton.

87th Co. R.G.A.—Oandy;

Devine, Knight; Bone, Hancock,

Egham; Watkinson, Harris,

Small, Saunders, McGregor.

Play in the first half favoured

the soldiers, and Jennings was

kept busy, but he allowed nothing

to go past him. At the other

end, Sutton put in some good

centres, but they were not accept-

ed to any advantage. Half-time:

—No score.

The second half was about ten

minutes old when goals came in

rapid succession, all of which

were to the credit of Kowloon.

Knight scored the first, Abbas

the second, Sutton the third, and

Knight again adding another.

All this occurred within the period

of ten minutes. The R.G.A. made

a strenuous effort to reduce the lead, but could not do so. Result.—Kowloon, 4; 87th Co. R.G.A., 0.

St. Joseph's College v. Middlesex Reserves.

Played on the Navy Ground and resulted in a win for the College by 5 goals to nil. The Reserves were no match for their opponents, who were much too good for them. The marksmen for the winners were Hyndman (2), Ogley (2), and Marcell, 1.

Hongkong Schools' Football.

On Wednesday next, January

30, on Queen's College Ground,

Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P., will

present the trophies and medals

to the successful teams in the

Senior and Junior competitions.

The winners of the Senior League

are Queen's College, who are un-

beaten. The final of the Junior

Cup Competition between St.

Stephen's College 2nd and

Wanchai School will be played

at 2.15; an exhibition match,

Queen's College v. The Best,

will be played at 3.30; and the

presentation will take place at

4.30. The following will re-

present The Best.—W. Michael

(St. Joseph's); Tong Sheu Yan

(Diocesan); and Fun Nam (St.

Stephen's); Kwok Pok Hing (St.

Stephen's); S. A. M. Spher (St.

Joseph's); and Ng Hung Tai (St.

Paul's); B. A. Hyder (St. Joseph's);

J. Silva (St. Joseph's); In Po Hang

(St. Paul's); Kor Ba Leuk

(Diocesan); and Wong Kap Tang

(St. Stephen's). Reserves:—Liu

Ka Po (St. Stephen's); Wong Kam

Cheung (St. Paul's); O. Mackenzie

(Diocesan); Leung Kin (St.

Paul's); Tam Cheung Huen (St.

Stephen's); and L. Xavier (St.

Joseph's).

CRICKET.

Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

These old rivals met on the Club

ground on Saturday, a most in-

teresting match resulting in a

drawn Kowloon's favour. The

visitors went first to the wickets

and when the score had reached a

round 200 they declared for the

loss of six wickets. The outstand-

ing feature was Stalker's finely-

played 115 not out, he having

carried his bat through from the

very opening. His score included

one six and sixteen fours. The

Club started their innings shortly

after four o'clock, Pearce and

Muriel being first men in. Their

partnership was quite fruitful,

exactly ninety runs being re-

gistered before Pearce was bowled

by Stalker. Muriel was eventually

caught for 73, four wickets being

then down for 103. Scoring was

now slow, and when stumps were

drawn the score read 170 for

seven wickets. Scores:—

Kowloon.

F. Wheeler, b. Donnelly ... 6

J. Stalker, not out ... 115

J. H. Mead, b. Morgan ... 16

A. A. Claxton, o. Murray, b.

Donnelly ... 4

P. H. Cobb, b. Donnelly ... 4

L. J. Blackburn, l.b.w. b.

Donnelly ... 4

J. P. Robinson, o. Donnelly, b.

Pearce ... 29

E. E. Joseland, not out ... 12

L. E. S. Hodge, R. Pestonji

and A. de Souza did not bat

Extras ... 10

Total (for 8 wickets) ... 200

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Donnelly ... 18 0 88 4

Morgan ... 12 0 65 1

Pearce ... 7 0 37 1

Hongkong.

J. E. Pearce, b. Stalker ... 36

H. E. Muriel, o. Stalker, b.

Cobb ... 73

Capt. E. H. Gray, b. Cobb ... 5

D. E. Donnelly, o. Wheeler, b.

Stalker ... 13

Lt. H. E. Murray, b. Cobb ... 18

M. M. Mass, run out ... 9

R. P. Thorsfield, not out ... 4

B. Kennedy, b. Pestonji ... 1

F. Sutton, F. W. S. Evans,

Lt. Col. Morgan did not

bat ... Extras ... 20

Total (for 7 wickets) ... 170

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Cobb ... 18 2 55 3

Pestonji ... 10 3 1 43

Stalker ... 6 0 47 2

C. R. C. v. Navy.

Played at Happy Valley, the

result being a draw in favour

of the Navy. The navalmen betted

first and declared for the loss of one wicket at 229, Commander Gibson being 113 not out and Signalman Hack 90 not out. The former's score included one five and fifteen fours. In reply, the C.R.C. put up 151 for four wickets, when stumps were drawn, Ng Sze Kwong being 51 not out. Scores:—

Navy.

A. P. Wild, b. Un How Fan ... 16

Sig. Hack, not out ... 90

Commander Gibson, not out ... 113

Sub. Lieut. Oary, A. P.

Robinson, A. B. Henley, Lt.

St. Godfrey, Pte. Sides,

P. O. Brasley, Lt. Sgn.

Ryder did not bat.

Extras ... 10

Total (for 1 wkt.) ... 229

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Un How Fan ... 17 2 84 1

Yew Man Tau ... 7 0 39 0

Ng Sze Kwong ... 9 0 44 0

H. Ching ... 5 0 25 0

G. Lee ... 3 0 26 0

C. R. C.

Yew Man Tsun, o. Oary, b.

Gibson ... 47

Ho Wing Kin, o. Hack, b.

Robinson ... 5

Chos Man Ping, b. Gibson ... 21

Ng Sze Kwong, not out ... 51

Un How Fan, b. Henley ... 4

Geo Lee, not out ... 9

Kwok Shui Yan, H. Ching,

Wei Lee Son, J. Wong, J.

B. Chan, did not bat.

Extras ... 14

Total (for 4 wickets) ... 151

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Com. Gibson ... 16 3 41 2

Robertson ... 5 0 32 1

Hack ... 8 1 35 0

Godfrey ... 4 0 20 0

Henley ... 4 1 9 1

Royal Engineers v. Middlesex.

This game ended in an easy

win for the Engineers, who dis-

missed their opponents for 38 and

responded with 116 for eight

wickets. Resker himself exactly

equalling the combined Middle-

sex score. Details:—

Middlesex.

L/O. Butterworth, run out ... 1

L/O. Tebbutt, b. Oripwell ... 5

Pte. Grove, o. Reakes, b. Orip-

well ... 1

Pte. Woodward, b. Reakes ... 0

Pte. Smith, b. Oripwell ... 3

Pte. Parnell, b. Oripwell ... 3

Lt. Cooper, o. Osborne, b. Orip-

well ... 0

Lt. Dickenson, not out ... 11

Pte. Haseman, b. Reakes ... 8

L/O. Thompson, l.b.w., b.

Reakes ... 0

Lt. Lively, b. Reakes ... 0

Extras ... 10

Total ... 38

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Reakes ... 9 1 2 18 4

Oripwell ... 9 3 14 5

Royal Engineers.

Sgt. McGregor, retired ... 17

Opl. Adams, b. Parnell ... 10

Opl. Osborne, b. Parnell ... 4

O. Q. M. S. Reakes, b. Tebbutt ... 38

Spr. Waller, not out ... 23

Lt. Wahl, o. Thompson, b. Bat-

terworth ... 0

Opl. Heath, o. Grove, b. Bat-

terworth ... 0

Spr. Millard, b. Smith ... 6

S. S. Oripwell, b. Dickenson ... 6

L/O. Parnell and L/O. Town-

send did not bat

Extras ... 11

Total (for 8 wickets) ... 115

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Cooper ... 10 2 24 0

Parnell ... 7 2 16 2

Tebbutt ... 4 0 23 1

Butterworth ... 3 0 8 2

Smith ... 3 0 8 1

Woodward ... 2 1 4 0

Dickenson ... 2 6 11 1

R. G. A. v. University.

This was an easy victory for

the University, who won by 59

runs with a wicket in hand.

Scores:—

R. G. A.

Br. Athorne, o. Brayshaw, b.

Marley ... 26

Br. Dix, o. Wright, b. Marley

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

London, January 25.
Count Hertling, continuing his speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, the first part of which we published yesterday, spoke at some length on pre-war history in order to show the peaceful intentions of Germany. He declared that the motive of the Austro-German alliance was purely peaceful, but hostile conditions menaced the Central Powers. King Edward's isolation policy compelled coalition. Germany stood in the way of British Imperialism. In the French lust for revenge and Russia's expansion the aspirations of British Imperialism found an only too ready aid. He proceeded to argue that the Franco-Russian alliance compelled Germany to create protective armaments and he quoted in support of this policy a letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle to the Times in 1870, saying that Germany would have been mad had she not erected a frontier wall between herself and her bad neighbour, France.

The Chancellor proceeded to deal with the fourteen points of President Wilson's speech which were cabled on January 24th. Replying to the first, namely the doing away of private diplomacy he said they were ready to accept that proposal.

Speaking on the adjustment of colonial claims, on the basis of self-determination, he said:—The practical realisation of President Wilson's principle will encounter difficulties. It may for the present be left to England to make what she will of this proposal. It will have to be discussed in due time on the re-constitution of the world's colonial possessions.

On the question of leaving Russia a free hand to determine her own political development he stated:—Now that the Entente has refused to join the peace negotiations I must decline interference in this matter, as we are dealing with questions which alone concern Russia and the Central Powers.

The Belgian question, he said, belongs to questions whose details will be settled in the peace negotiations.

Dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, he said:—The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here, as also in the case of Belgium, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions of evacuation, which must take into account Germany's vital interests, are to be agreed upon between Germany and France. There can never be any question of the dismemberment of Imperial territory. Under no fine phrases of any kind will we permit the enemy to again take Alsace-Lorraine from us, which has been ever increasingly and intimately linked to Germanism and which has in a highly gratifying manner ever increasingly developed economically and of which more than 87 per cent. speak German as their mother tongue. (Loud applause.)

Replying to President Wilson's reference to the frontiers of Italy, autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary, and the freeing of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, he said that all these matters principally concerned Austria-Hungary.

With regard to Turkey, he said that the answer to President Wilson must be left to the statesmen of Turkey, but Germany would accord them every support. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of Constantinople, with which the question of the Straits is closely connected, are important and vital to German interests.

To the suggestion of an Independent Poland, he replied:—The Central Empires liberated Poland from the Czar's regime. They are therefore entitled to decide Poland's future constitution.

As to the proposed League of Nations he said:—The Imperial Government is ready to discuss the basis of a League of Peoples when all the other questions are settled.

Mr. Lloyd George's and President Wilson's proposals contain certain peace principles to which Germany has assented and which form the starting point and aim of the negotiations, but the concrete proposals are not satisfactory. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany, but cast covetous eyes on their opponents' territories.

The Chancellor declared that the military position was never so favorable.

Count Hertling concluded by saying that the enemies' attitude was still that of victors. Their idea was that Germany must do penance and promise to reform.

"They must drop," he said, "this attitude. Our highly-gifted army leaders face the future with undiminished confidence in victory. Throughout the whole army unbroken joy of battle prevails. Let us hold together, and victory will be ours. A good peace must come. God is with us and will be in the future."

Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by Reuter, says that Count Hertling's truculent speech is no more warlike than was expected, as Hertling was merely the nominee of the military party.

The Times says that Count Hertling and Count Czernin spoke obviously by a rearranged plan. Both speeches are a concerted peace offensive, in which Austria has been entrained with the disguised turning of a movement designed to envelope President Wilson.

The Daily Mail says that there will be no more shirkers or believers in peace by negotiation among us when Count Hertling's meaning has been grasped.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Dutch press comment generally agrees that Count Hertling has not brought the world a single step nearer peace.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Temps draws attention to the differences between Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's speeches, and says that Count Czernin's formula regarding Poland can serve as the basis of a just and lasting settlement.

Paris, January 25.
There has been no comment hitherto on Count Hertling's speech owing to the late arrival of the speech, but the newspapers express the opinion that Count Czernin, acting on the suggestion of Berlin, is endeavouring to entice the Entente into a peace conference or at least start negotiations with the United States.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL CHAOS.

London, January 25.

Apparently further trouble is brewing at Petrograd. General Krylenko, addressing the Red Guards, is reported to have said that all liberties must be set aside during the struggle with the bourgeoisie. "We shall shrink from nothing, not even the spreading of wholesale terror and war to all who attempt to cross our path. We will not stop until we have completely exterminated all our enemies."

The Red Guards and sailors broke up a meeting at Petrograd of the Delegates to the Peasants' Congress, which is supporting the Constituent Assembly.

London, January 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd a semi-official note denies the Austro-German assertions that a separate peace with Ukraine is assured. It says that these are intended to appease the Central Powers' proletariat, by a promise of a relief of the food shortage, and declares that the masses of Ukraine will never consent to such an agreement.

M. Trotsky, addressing the Pan-Russian Congress of the Soviets, said that the presence of foreign comrades symbolised a general revolt against the ancient capitalist system of Europe and America. Universal suffrage was obsolete and a dictatorship by the proletariat was the sole salvation.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

London, January 25.
Count Czernin, in his speech in the Reichsrath, said that the insults of the Pan-Germans were his only distraction. He proceeded to explain the difficulties in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations. For example, after the agreement with the representatives of the Ukraine Rada on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, the President of the Russian Delegation yesterday telegraphed that "the Government of the Republic of Workmen and Peasants of Ukraine," sitting at Kharkoff, did not recognise that the Rada represented the people of Ukraine.

Count Czernin declared that Germany did not intend to make conquests by violence at the expense of Russia but had legitimately maintained that numerous expressions made by legislative corporations and commercial representatives in the occupied provinces deserved consideration as a basis of the people's opinion, which could subsequently be secured by a vote. The Russian Delegation opposed this standpoint. Count Czernin was of opinion that the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories would result in anarchy.

He was convinced that a general peace was not far off. It was merely a matter of resistance. President Wilson's most recent proposals were an approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, but so far as these proposals concerned Austria's allies Austria would remain faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defence of her allies.

[The words, "in defence" are underlined in the telegraphic text from Vienna.]

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S DRAMATIC WARNING.

London, January 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that during a debate in the Prussian Lower House, respecting the political activity of the State's officials, the Socialist, Herr Hoffmann, uttered a dramatic warning as regards the Austrian disaffection spreading to Germany. He said:—"We are, as in Austria, within ten minutes of a catastrophe. The people are tired of being goaded into war. If you do not follow our advice, yours is the responsibility for everything that comes. We warn you at the twelfth hour."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 25.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We captured positions in patrol encounters south of Lens. The enemy raided a post to the east of Loos. There was hostile artillery firing at Flecquieres, Bullecourt, Baillet and Poelcapelle."

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas states that there has been great activity on the northern front. We dropped over three hundred bombs on Courtrai, Ledersheim and Douai railway stations, on an aerodrome at Courtrai and on billets to the west of Cambrai. One pilot machine-gunned a hanger at Douai. We brought down seven of the enemy's machines and five others were rendered uncontrollable. Two of ours are missing, one of which was seen to collide with an enemy during a combat. Our night fliers bombed aerodromes and billets at Ghent, Courtrai and Boulers. All the machines returned. We also bombed the Mannheim factories, hitting a factory and docks in the town. We also bombed barracks and the railway station at Treves, steel works at Thionville, and railway stations at Saarbrücken and Oberbillerig. Our pilots report large explosions at all objectives and large fires at Treves. One of our machines is missing.

London, January 26.
A French communiqué says that there is a lively artillery duel at Caurieres Wood, where an enemy raid failed.

ADMIRALTY AIRCRAFT DO GOOD WORK.

London, January 26.
The Admiralty announce that aircraft bombed and hit an aerodrome at Verseneere today. All the machines returned. During patrols on Wednesday we destroyed two enemy machines and shot down two uncontrollable. One of ours was missing.

THE DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

London, January 22.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that martial law has been proclaimed in the province of Barcelona, owing to a grave development of the disorders.

THE PRICE OF TEA.

London, January 25.
In connection with the report that the Food Controller intends to fix a flat rate of 2s. 8d. per pound for all tea sold as soon as the whole of the tea imports pass into his hands, the Financial Times points out that the Government would thus make a profit of about 5d. per pound. It expresses the opinion that a rate of 2s. 4d. per pound could be fixed without involving the department in any loss.

PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

London, January 25.
An East Africa official communiqué states:—"We reached Nanunya, fifty miles inland from Port Amelia."

(Continued on page 10.)



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Watsons sa. \$3

Wm. Powells b. \$6

Morning Posts n. \$29

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HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Canton Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

8.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. STREET 10 MIN.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.